DAILY BARGAINS. Special

Display Prices. FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Chenille Table Covers. 4-quarter, with heavy fringe..... 6-quarter, with heavy fringe 8-quarter, with beavy fringe \$1.68 Folding Screens.

5-fold Screens-41 inches w'de, 52 neters high. Silkaline, with oak \$1.48 3-fold Screen-60 inches wide, 65 inches high Silkalne, with oak \$1.98 Banquet Lamps.

25 inches high, with sits shado-very \$2.98 Down Pillows. Uncovered, 18x18.....

Wash. B. Williams, Furniture, Carpets, Drapery,

7th and D Sts. N. W.

BIG ROW IN THE REICHSTAG. Berr Bebel Scored the Kalser in a

Speech.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—There was an exciting scene in the Reichstag yesterday upon the occasion of the delivery of a speech by Herr Bebel, one of the socialist leaders, in regard to the recent prosecution of ocialists and the closing of the socialist unions by the government.

In the course of his speech Herr Bebet because of the speeches delivered by his sty on Sedan Day and more recently ireslau, referring to the kaiser as "A President Von Euol-Berenberg called

Herr leaded to order, but the latter persisted in continuing his remarks in the same strain. A great uproar cusued, in the midst of which Herr Singer's voice was heard above the din, crying, "We are insulted."

When quiet was finally restored the translation in the midst of the continuing t

president threatened to stop Herr Bebel entirely unless he confined his remarks within the limins of decency and parliaments ary rule, whereupon liebel retorted: "How is it possible to cant mention of the kaiser from discussion of the question-of abolition of the Less Majeste law."

abolition of the Less Majeste law.

Herr Bebsi their proceeded in a passionate speech to criticise the government's recent presecution of socialists. He declared that the present conditions prevailing in civilized States precluded the possisbility of a revolutionary party obtaining a victory forcibly and argued that, there fore, agitation by means of speeches and the dissemination of literature was justice

eral Bronsart Von Schellendorf, imperial minister of war, interrupting, de-clared, annal a tremendous aprear on the part of the socialists, who attempted to drown his voice, that during the Sedan fetes the socialists were very dirty ink-

alingers.
Their infamy, however, was unable to soil the memory of the great kaiser, but nevertheless the army would never for get the deprayity of the socialists upon.

SMYTH ELECTED MAYOR.

Democrats and A. P. A.'s Evenly Divide the Aldermen.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 12. The com-plete, but unofficial returns from the piete, but undifficial returns from the municipal election show that Smyth, the Democratic candidate, was elected mayor of Charleston for the next four years, by a majority of 278 votes. The Democrats elected 12 out of 24 aldermen, the other, twelve being chosen by the A.P.A.

This gives the Democracy the city by Mayor Smyth's casting vote. The board of aldermen is an excellent one, and the coming council is pledged to the commercial and industrial development of the

Indicted Thirty-five Times emphis, Tenn., Dec. 12.-A. K. Ward. the forger, who was captured and brought back to Memphis, after a sojourn in Hon-duras, was inacted thirty-five times yes-terday for forging as many notes. The amount of forged notes is over \$80,000. Twenty more indictments will be returned this evening or tomorrow. Ward has em-ployed good lawyers and will make a fight on the line of a general denial.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 12.- W. H. Lantz, Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 12.—W. H. Laniz, a traveling man for the Genou Electrical Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., was found dead in bed vestorday at the Randall Hotel. It is supposed that he swallowed poison with soleidal intent, as he left a Bote requesting officers to notify relatives at Pekin, Ill. He was thirty years old, and well dressed, and was last seen alive yesterday noon.

Camda's Comptroller Resigns Toronto, Ont., Dec. 12.-Hon. N. Clarke

Wallace, comptroller of customs in the Dominion government, yesterilay forwarded his resignation to Premier Bowell, at Ottawa. Wallace is sovereign grand master of the Orange Order in Britistr America, and his resignation is the result of a disagreement with the governmen policy on the Manitoba school question

Christmas Very Near. Few people realize how near at hand Christmas really is, but shoppers who pass along on crowded thoroughfares cannot help noticing the preparations made by our leading merchants. "Johnstons," the Sev enth-street grocers, are filling one of their four large windows with ten thousand pounds of mixed buts, and another with fine French candy. The remaining windows will be used to display the 100-piece decorated china dinner sets, the handsome hanquet lamps, holiday albums and other shown for 50c. beautiful articles on their premium list. which are to be given away to their cus

Host of Christmas Presents to Be Bought With-It.

GIFTS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE

Four of the Shops Reveal Any Quantily of Useful and Appropriate Articles That Can Be Purchased for Little or Nothing-How to Provide for the Pleasure of a Few.

"This Christmas gift question is getting be a menoring phantom," exclaimed every-day sort of a man, throwing down e paper in which he had been reading list of things that might be given a lady. Then he went on to say that he didn't propose to bankrupt himself and mortgage his soul just to get a lot of sailf for people that nobody wanted or at least that ody necieta

"Who do you propose to remember this year." Was lisked.
"At this rate, notedly," and he showed his hands deep in his pockets and kicked the paper he had thrown down.

The interlocator then affered to wager that h \$10 mare cound be made to do wonders. He declared that it could be made to wrap of the Curistinas phantom and put it to sleep.

It to signs, ..., wan said, "Pooh!" and looked irate. He didn't propose to have any more money badgered out of him by wagers, but he consented to take a noteook and to stopping for prices. "Who's first on the list?"

"Why, the little woman at the head of the household is first, of course. Then there are the two kids, fasher and mother, and a couple of friends of mine that I would like

couple of friends of mine that I would like not quite to forget."

So the note-book was soon brought litto use, for we had to keep a list to draw from. We didn't often bother the shop-keepers, but scanned the windows for articles and noted the price tags; yet we occasionally made a dive into a store and stopped long can agh to get hold of the mysterious information lacking. FOR THE WIFE.

you see those teakettles? Now what do you think of them for your wife?" He got interested looking at a variety of these su-brass and copper on iron stancis.

'You can get good ones for \$5. Well, put that down.' I say, that would be right cheerful for use on the table for breakfast or tea."

in taking notes on that window, many possibilities bonned up. There were Japa-dese and other teapors, from 40 cents up to \$1.50. There were checolate post for \$1 and dainty cups at 60 cents in Haviland "I'm sure she'd like a chocolate set,"

sate the everyday man. Then he figured.
"It would be \$2.40 for a half dozen cups,
\$1 for the pot. Well, \$3.40 isn't bad."
Then some tea and toast sets were spied,
which the everyday man said would be just which the everytary man said would be just the thing for Sunday afternoon lea in the little parior around the grate. They were cops and plates, instead of cups and saucers, and were a dollar apiece.

"Fear are enough," he said. "I think I want a set of those," and he looked as cheered as though he meant to buy the store out.

out. "Of course I wouldn't object to having "Of course I wouldn't object to having one of those chafing dishes in the house, either." he said, rather longingly. "But I'm afraid if I bought one for my wife she'd say it was her time to laugh at me. I've laughed at her so many times for presenting toe with things for the house."

The chaffing dishes were as cheap as \$2.25, and from that on. Very handsome nickel ones were marked \$3.50.

Some Frentish steins were spied at \$1.

ones were marked \$3.50.

Some Flenish steins were spied at \$1 apiece, and the every-day man said he'd like first rate to send his bachelor friend a pair of those, together with a large one at \$2.25. He didn't have a word to say alout a beautiful cordial set in green Austrian glass enerasted with gold, although he was observed booking at it flercely.

WHITE METAL THINKS

WHITE METAL THINGS. Presently the twain stopped before another window more practical. There was a dis-play of white metal things that would gratify the heart of any girl, old or young, and the best of it all was these were really cheap. There were little pin trays, so essential to girl's dresser. She needs them for all sorts of little things, she will tell you. These were 98 cents, to make them tempting. A little maniferre set on a tray, which included scissors, file, poisher, and box for the powder, only \$1.25. Then, there was a cologue bottle, waitsprayer, at 95 cents, which could be filled with seen for 50 cents more. A little jewei box was run through a variety of forms

Among these dainty trifles was a num-ber et-inings-nice for a boy. An oblong toilette box covered with madras held a soap box, brush, comb, tooth-brush and soap lox, brush, comb, tooth-brush, and a hand mirror, and, it was 95 cents. Then there were were collar and cuff boxes of oak, lined with yellow satin, for \$1. The old standby, leather boxes, were there for \$1 a pair, one for cuff and one for collars. "Those picture frames in leather, with gold corners, aren't bad," said the every-day man. They are only \$45. I should think a fellow might give his friends his chromo in one of those."
"It would be nicer for a fellow's sweet-

heart to send her's put up like that," said the other. In another store they found for gentle

men a new sort of cravat, the De Joinville scarf. These were in Persian. Roman stripes, and plaids, a bandsome variety for 50 cents. To keep the purfy tie in place a pin is a necessity, and a very neat selection was shown from 35 cents to \$1. ALL SORTS OF GLOVES.

Then gloves, the ever present solution to the problem. There were cape-skin and dog-skin gloves in dark red or tan at \$1. There were very handsome silk-lined gloves at \$2.50.

Bath robes in Takish toweling, with hoods and cords, were attractively displayed at \$3. These could be had for both men and women. For gentlemen, smoking jackets were shown in marcon cloth, with

cotd fastenings, at \$4.50.
"I'd like to get old Charley one of these," said the every-day man. Umbrellas, not bad at all, but sensible,

For an old lady there were black slik or leather shopping bags at \$1. A good variety of aprons at 25 cents and 50 cents.

IF your Kidneys are diseased,

sluggish or weak; IF your blood is full of Uric Ac-id and Rheumatism threatens;

IF the germs of Malaria are in

TEN DOLLARS A FORTUNE



\$5 Jackets for \$2.98. This Cheverone Jacket, with mandoling ceves and ripple back, was \$5, for \$2.98

bo kets, worth 75c, for. 250 Gisenmanns

806 7th St. N. W. 1924-1926 Penn. Ave.

Embroidered handkerchiefs and nice soft silk ones at 25 cepts. And then there pocketbooks with metal corners that did not look cheup for 50 cents.

Work baskets and basket boxes with silk linings could be had for 25 cents up to \$2.50. The latter was decided to be just the thing for "mother."

the tiling for "mother."

Bit such things as there were for writing!
And at merely a song! No one in the whole
list is outside the needs of letter writing.
There were letter holders and pen stands
at \$1. There were pen and ink stands for
50 cents up. There were leather writing
pads, with ink well and pen box, from 50
cents up to \$1.50. There is no end to what
might be said for this article. night be said for this article

The every-day man had his note book full and looked cheerful. And the wager was not exacted of him. STRUGGLED FOR HER HONOR.

Police Justice Simpson's Assault Upon

a Young Woman. Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12.—The grand jury yesterday afternoon returned an indict-ment against Police Justice K. Blair 8 imp-ton charging him with attempted criminal son, charging him with attempted crimmal assault. The complainant is Miss Anna Howlett, who told a story of a frightful struggle with the justice of the pence to save her honor.

She was in bed for two weeks afterwards

wards in a physician's care as a result of the assault. Simpson was brought from Jail and arraigned in the Wayne county circuit court as soon as the indict-tient was returned. He pleaded not guilty and was held to the recorder's court in \$2,000 bot!

\$5,000 bail.

This is the third charge of the same kind made against this official within two weeks. The police claim to have several others yet to be brought forward. COLLEGE THREATENED BY A MOB.

Bodies of Three Women Found on Its

Dissecting Tables.

Topeka Kans., bec. 12.—Gov. Morrill last night called out Battery B of the State militia here to protect the Kansas Medical militia here to protect the Kansas Medical College, which was threatened by a mobil a company at Lawrence was also notified to be in readiness to move on Topeka. A cordon of police officials were placed on duty at the college.

At a late hour, however, everything was quiet in the vicinity of the college building and the governor retired, having notified the Lawrence company their services would not be required.

The trouble was caused by the discovery in the dissecting room of the college of the bodies of three women stolen from Topeka cemeteries.

from Topeka cemeteries.

American Honored by England.

North Ferrisburg, Vt., Dec. 12.—Loyal
H. Bradford, a resident here of much
celebrity as an astronomer, has been
notified of his election as a "Fellow of
the Royal Astronomical Society" of
England. The total membership of the
society in the world is 650, and only
twenty-two in America. Mr. Bradford
was nominated by Dr. Lewis Swift of
Mount Lowe observatory. California.
Mr. Bradford's writings upon astronomical
subjects have attracted wide interest during the last few years among scientists
and scholars throughout the world.

Carlisle to Speak in Richmond.
Richmond. Va., Dec. 12.—Mr. Samuel
H. Pulliam, of the committee appointed
by the Richmond chamber of commerce
to invite Mr. Carlisle to visit Richmond
and make an address or fragment. to invite Mr. Carlisie to visit Richmond and make an address on finances, is in and make an address on finances, is lee, in which the latter says he paid a visit recently to Secretary Carlisie, when Mr. Carlisle informed him that he would, probably, come to Richmond some time after Christmas and deliver an address.

Took Chloral and Morphine.
Baltimore, Dec. 12.—Charles H. Hinkel, thirty years old, of York, Pa., was found unconscious in his room, in the St. Charles Hotel, last night, and died before medical aid could reach him. Anoverdose of chloral and norphine caused his death. Hinkel was a lawyer. He is said to have been drinking freely during his week's stay at the St. Charles.

FOR LOCKED-OUT DRIVERS. Subscriptions Coming in to The Times Help Fund.

Subscriptions Coming in to The Times
Help Fund.

Poverty has, in many instances, laid
its hand upon the locked-out employes
of the Amacosta Street Railroad. In
some families affected there is sickness and suffering.

These women and children are
worthy objects of charity and the
relief find started by The Times is
growing.

Below is the amount received to
date, all of which is turned over to
the Street Railway Union:
C. G. Conn.
Laundry Workers, K. of L. \$2500
D. A. 66, K. of L. \$500
D. A. 66, K. of L. 1000
Paluters' L. A. 1798, K. of L. 1000
Fainters' L. A. 1798, K. of L. 500
Carriage and WagonMakers.

500
Carriage and WagonMakers.

500
Paperlangers' Assembly 500
Plasterers' Assembly 2500
Operative Stonemascons' Association No. 2, B. Mand L.U. 1000
Cash. 150

5 00

10 00

sociation No. 2, B.M. and I.U. Cash.
A Woman
Tingnd Sheet-Iron Workers.
No. 2031, K. of L.
Bakers' Monumental Assembly. L. A. 2389, K. of L.
T. M. Judge, Ala.
M. C. Murray, Tex.
Washington Musical Assembly.
Bottle Hause Employes.

washington Musical Assembly.
Bottle House Employes.
Bakers' Drivers, L. A. 1046.
International Printing Pressmen's Union.
Local Union, 98, L. A.
(Cerks' Assembly, L. A. 1258.
Horseshoers' Assembly, No. 4032.
Horseshoers' Assembly, 6341.
Local Carpenters' Assembly
1748.
L. A. 1328, K. of L. Colored A. 1328, K. of L. Colored Industrial Laundry Work-I. N. Byne. 1621 10th St... Mt. Vernon Assembly 1798, K. of L... Bakers' Local Assembly, 2389.

Odd Stories Written by Them in the Congressional Directory.

NEW MEMBERS' CAREERS

NOT MANY ARE VERY MODEST

Their Rise to Fame Generally Related in Glowing Words-Some Bold Advertising-Harry Miner Tells of His Theatrical Triumphs-Senator Tillman's Proudcht Boast.

The new members of Congress are enjoying the sensation of reading about them-selves in the "Congressional Directory," the latest edition of which has just been

It contains the biggraphies of Senators and Representatives, and as most of the sketches are written by themselves, the opportunity is usually taken of exploiting all the deeds of their past lives that have at-tracted the least public attention. Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, pro-

vides the longest biography. It occupies forty-two lines of space, or about 650 The shortest sketch is that of Represent

ative John H. Raney, of Missouri, who in two lines gives the name of his opponents for Congress, the votes received by each, and his own majority. Representative at-Large Grow, of Penn

sylvania, and Representative Marsh, of Illi-nois, each takes thirty-two lines in the directory to recite the important events of their lives.

directory to recite the important events of their lives.

Mr. Grow's autobiography is devoted largely to his legislative and political achievements, while Mr. Marsh uses the same space in relating his military and political history. He "caropaigned in every secoling State except Virginia and the two Carolinas; he received four gunshot wounds and carries in his body rebel lead."

Mr. Grow relates that he "entered Congress in 1851, being the youngest member of that Congress," and in closing the sketch states that he "fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican by a phirality of gress as a Republican by a plurality of 246,462, being a larger plurality than was ever before given a candidate for any office in any election in any State of the Union."

The directory is often used as a medium and convictions of the Congressmen. For instance, Senator Quay's biography contains a line stating that he did not vote for the renomination of President Harrison at Minneapolis.

This is a very innocent statement at first planes but it contains a statement at first planes.

glance, but it contains a world of political history and establishes absolutely in the public mind the fact that the Pennsylvania Senator will not favor the nomination of he ex-President. Senator Halestates in his biography that

e was twice offered Cabinet positions, but refused them.

M. W. HOWARD'S STORY.

Opening one of the new books and going through the alphabetical list of States it will first be noticed that among the new names from Alabama that of the Populist

names from Alabama that of the Populist author of "If Christ Came to Congress," M. M. Hóward, gives himself the most modest and scant lines of all the delegation.

The Southern prediction for old Roman names finds free rein in the new Senator from Georgia, the Bon. Augustus Octavius Racon, who tells a long war record story, proving that it is still of some political service, and follows this with a list of Democratic conventions at which he was present, how hen gle served in the legislature, and how he narrowly missed the Democratic nomihe narrowly missed the Democratic notni nation for Governor by only one vote in 1883, after repeated less fortunate at-

1883, after repeated less fortunate attempts.

The next note to strike the eye is where
the Hon, James E, Watson of Indiana, the
man who beat. "Watch bog" Holman, tells
that he has been twice re-elected State
president of the Epworth League of the
Methodist Episcopai Church, and is also
a member of the Knights of Pythias in good
standing. He is proud of his defeat of
Holman, for he says that he received the
unsolicited nomination of his party for unsolicited nomination of his party for Congress against Hon. William S. Hel-man, and made an active canyass of his district, speaking in every township and in seven places where a Republican speech had never been made before, but he did

not utter a single word of abuse against-his competitor or say anything to offend political opponents.

Hon. Charles F. Buck of New Orleans is, according to the story of his past life. the son of old Burgomeister Anton Buck of Durrheim, in the German grand duchy of Baden. This estimable gentleman is set forthat some length in the story as having been involved with some prominence in the south German revolution of '49, only to emigrate thereafter to America, and fall a victim to the yellow fever epidemic in New

Orleans in 1853. GIVEN TO A SALOON-KEEPER. The "subject of this sketch," as he calls himself, was given to the tender care of a saloon and boarding house keeper, where he worked about the house, "without any was finally obviated when by some means he "attracted the attention of a public school teacher," and entered the public schools, going later to the Louisiana Mili-tary Academy, where Gen. Sherman was

very hard to get one. He says "when the academy was closed he left in company with his toom-mate, a resident of Pointe Coupee Parish, intending to enter the Confede Parish, intending to enter the Confederate army at Port Hudson, but they found the place invested by the Federals; after the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, he tried again to connect with the Confederates somewhere cast of the Mississippi, and to enlist in a Louisiana command, but peculiar (2) circumstances intervening, abandoned his intention and returned to New York."

How inconsiderate of Mr. Buck to leave

returned to New York."

How inconsiderate of Mr. Buck to leave untold those peculiar circumstances. At any rate he had not grown beyond early associations, but returned to the old saloon and boarding house family, and worked again about the house for his living, while he studied law. He is now, he says, attorney for a number of the largest local corporations at home, and has long ago entered "upon a successful and independent career." He was given the nomination unsolicited, even against his protest. against his protest.

A MODEST MEMBER.

The only Democrat from Massachusetts and at the same time one of the youngest Congressmen, John F. Fitzgerald, very modestly tells of his birth in Hoston thirty modesty tens of his often in Boston thirty years ago, and his education in the public schools, with a short term at Harvard. He is a real estate and theurance agent, but has been, it seems, from the long list of offices which he held, most engaged in pur-

suits political.

Hon. William E. Barrett of Massachusetts, in a brief description of himself, tells of his service as Washington correspondent for the Boston Advertiser, which service is well remembered here. Senator Knute Nelson, said to be the first

Scandinavian Senator, was, he recites, but a private all through the war, aithough he was badly wounded. Representative Crowther of Missouri sets Representative Crowtner of an expert-forth at length his long service and expert-torth at length his long service and expertnessas a printer, and Representative Treloar mentions his service as a music teacher at several local female colleges, giving them all by name, and advertising one of their as the "Vassar of the West." Senator Lee Mantle of Montana very

Senator Lee Mantie of Montana very briefly tel's a story of adventure which might be elaborated to advantage for the general reader. He was born in England, but came to this country with a widowed mother when eleven years of age. They went to Utah, then to Idaho, and finally to

\$3.98

Jacket

Cape Sale

Just received, 100 Boucle and Beaver Box Coats-ripple back-and 50 Double Cloth Capes, some plain and some nicely frimmed. Every garment is worth \$6.00, \$7.00 or \$8.00. Your choice for

\$3.98.

CLARK'S

734-736 Seventh St. N. W.

holding several minor State offices he was commated by the Republican caucus for nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator, but awing to a locked legislature failed of election. The governor immediately appointed him to the position after the legislature adjourned, but the Senate here held that it was the duty of the legislature to elect and refused him a seat. Denied admission, he returned to Montana and was finally elections. him a seat. Denied admission, he retarned to Montana and was finally elected by the legislature last January. The new Senator from Nebraska is evi-dently a son of the American Revolution, and is proud of it. Mr. Thurston carefully sets forth his Parlian ancestry, stating that two of his grandfathers served in the

Revolutionary war.

HARRY MINER'S STORY.

nator Thurston also recites that he did much manual labor in the way of driving teams and farming. He recalls his posi-tion as general solicitor for the Union Pacific Railway Company, and also the fact that on the occasion of his election he was tendered the unanimous vote of the Republican membersalp in the legisla ture in writing.

One of the most remarkable stories

of past experience, or "The Road to Great-ness," is given by Hon. Henry Clay Miner of New York. It seems worth giving, jest s he writes it:
"Henry Clay Miner of New York city

was born in that city March 23, 1842, was educated at the New York grammar schools and at the American Institute school, he studied the drug business and school, he studied the drug business and has been more or less engaged in that business. In 1864 he went out in advance of Signor Bliz, the magician, and bird trainer. His next engagement was with Thayer and Noyes' circus, and eventually he became the head of a metropolitan theater, and then arose to the proprietorship of five Thespian resorts—the Fifth Avenue, the People's, Miner's Bowery, Eighth Avenue and Miner's Newark theaters. Desides his theatrical interests he takes a hand in directing the destinues of several great enterprises in which a portion of his capital is invested; is president of the Springer Lithographing Company, owns large phosphate interests in the South, holes large blocks of railway and mining stocks in Western corporations, directs a New York newspaper syndicate and is the owner of a large drug store and photograph material house in New York city, is also the compiler and publisher of an American dramatic directory, a standard work for managers, seens and components in the the compiler and publisher of an Ameri-can dramatic directory, a standard work for managers, agents and companies in the amusement world; it was he who organized and equipped and sent to Florida the corps of trained nurses made up from the leading hospitals of New York during the yellow fever scourge in the South, he was made president of that famous institution known as the Actors' Fund Association, when it was deeply in debt, and when he withdrew from his office, at the end of his several terms, it was no longer in debt, and there terms. It was no longer in debt, and there was a surplus of \$10,000 in the treasury and he instigated and pushed to a successful termination the late great fair in aid of the Actors Fund, which netted the organization between \$100,000 and \$200,000 for the support of aid and decrepit actors and their families."

RUNS A CLOSE RACE. Another New York man, by showing an array of school prizes, runs a pretty close race with Mr. Miner's theatrical enterprises. Mr. Rowland Blennerhassett Maha ny, one of the young Congressmen, tells that he was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and graduated with the highes honors from the high school is 1881. In the summer of 1881 he worked on a farm in Chautauqua, N. Y., and in 1882 become instructor is Latin and Greek in the Buf-falo Classical School; entered Hobart College in 1883, and remained two years, during which he stood at the head of his cla went to Harvard University in 1884, and was one of the detur prizemen of that year; elected secretary and treasurer and three times vice president of the Harvard Union. vice president and president of the St. Paul Society, the Protestant Episcopal Society of Harvard College; chosen a member of the Phi Beta Kappa in the same year; Boylston prize man in 1887 and 1888; was graduated in 1888 summa cum laude. He wrote poetry and read a poem at Gettysburg the summer after his graduation, ed lited a paper, taught in the high school, was appointed secretary of the legation to Chill in 1890; sent as minister to Ecuador in 1892; returned home to run an unsuccessful race for Congress; returned to Ecuador in 1893, "and concluded in nineteen days the Santos "and concluded in nineteen days the Santos." vice president and president of the St "and concluded in nineteen days the Santos treaty, negotiations for which had remained unsettled for nearly ten years." And this

TILLMAN'S BOAST.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina makes his proudest boast the establishment of industrial schools for the boys and girls of

industrial schools for the boys and girls of his State, and gives scant notice of his dispensary law and his other remarkable achievements at home.

Representative Edward Sauerhering of Wisconsin is chiefly notable for his name and for the fact that he is an apoth-cary's ckrik, which is carefully set forth in his account of himself.

Another Wisconsin man with a name and record is Theobold Otjen, who is an exforeman of a rolling mill.

The former delegate from Arizona, Hon.

foreman of a rolling mill.

The former delegate from Arizona, Hon.
Marcus Aurelius Smith, did much to advertise his country, but he hardly equaled the effort of the new delegate. Nathan O. Murphy, in the new directory. Here is how he does it: He "received a liberal high school decades." does it: He "received a liberal high school education, and early in life fitted himself for the part he was destined to play in a rich, though at the time he arrived in Arizona, an undeveloped country; shortly after attaining his majority, he followed the course of the Empire in the West; settled in Phoenix. Ariz.; being farseeing enough to realize that a land so rich in minerais and so fertile when properly irrigated, must eventually come to the front; was unanimously chosen delegate to the national Republican convention held in Minneapolis, and succeeded, among other things, in getand succeeded, among other things, in get-ting the and land interest of the West recognized in the platform of his party."

Street Curs Blockaded.

went to Utah, then to Idaho, and finally to Montana, all before the boy was sixteen years old. Up to this age he worked on a farm, but later learned telegraphy and remained for six years with the Western Union Telegraph Coupany on the old overland stage route running into Butte city. Later in Bittle lie wits agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company, until he began the publication of his paper, the Inter-Mountain, which he still continues. After The sand car on the Belt line road JuAFFAIRS OF THE ARMY

Proposed Increase in the Number of West Paint Cadets.

SOME OBJECTIONS TO IT

Different Views of the Subject in Two Reports Submitted to the Department-New Scheme for the Military. Artillery in Three Forms-Sherman's Hill and Lamout's Plan

While the board of visitors to the Naval Academy this year favored lowering the standard of admission, so that some studies now required for entrance should be pur-sued, instead, during the first year of the course, the board of visitors at the Military Academy recommends that the standard of admission there shall be raised.

The Annapolis visitors advise also the extension of the course of studies there from four years to five, which would allow the first year to take the place, in some degree, of the preparatory year, the age limits of admission also being reduced. Still, the contrast in the views of the two boards s striking.

Another noticeable feature of the West Point board's report is that the number of the President's appointments to cadetships shall be increased to twenty, and that every Senator shall also be entitled to appoint a cadet. That would increase the present authorized strength of the corps, which is 371, to 469

371, to 469
There is something to be said for, but perhaps more against, so great an increase at the presentime. If the proposed increase of sixty in the number of army officers, under Mr. Lamont's plan, is carried out, this inclease of ninet) gight in the authorized number of cadets might do better, although even then it would exceed prospective needs.

DELAYS EVERY TEAR.

It is well known that the present number of graduates comes so close to filling all the vacancies in the lowest grade of all the vacancies in the lowest grade of the line that every year there is much delay and some anxiety about finding places for the enisted men who have seccessfully passed their examination for the shoulder straps. At the present time, for example, there have not yet been found vacancies sufficient for all those who have been found ent number of cadets should be increased there would be a pressure to keep out the collisted men; for under the existing lay the graduates take precedence of them, and besides, all graduates in excess of the vacancies may be assigned as additional second lieutenants, until af sorbed into the

second lieutenants, until al sorbed into the companies as vacancies may occur. It is true that a provision might be made for taking only a certain number of the graduales and dismissing the rest to civil life, but that also might develop drawbacks.

One argament for increasing the corps of cadets is that more of them could be educated at West Point with the present facilities, and that few, if any, additional instructors would be drawn from the army. That, however, is not the main point in the expense. It is the cost of maintenance that forms the principal annual item, including forms the principal annualitem, including money allowances to the cadets, and this would be increased with each person added

would be increased with each personal to the corps.

The policy of educating a larger number of caslets than is necessary for the army, with a view to having in civil life a number of them who could be called upon in time of need, is often arged. Such a section, however, presupposes a definite. system, however, presupposes a definite plan for limiting the number of each class that can enter the army, and not merel the addition of minety-eight new cadet-ships, without any restriction, leaving the hardships of rejection for the army to be endured without warning of them at entrance into the academy THE NATURAL INCREASE.

It must further be remembered that there is a natural growth in the authorized number of cadets equal to that of the growth in membership of the House of Representatives. Once in ten years the new apportionment increases the possible number of cadets. Besides, it is plain that if more care were taken by t it more care were taken by members to provide not only competent candidates, but competent substitutes, the actual strength of the corps would come very much nearer to its authorized strength than it does now. The bill introduced by Senator Sherman, at request, for the reorganization of the army contains a dozen sections, but con-fines itself to the line. Its initial feature is that of reducing the twenty-five regi-ments of infantry to eighteen, in order to give that arm a three-battanon organization, increasing the number of cavairy reg ments from ten to twelve, but reducing the number of its troops, and giving to the artillery a foot corps, consisting of sixty batteries, and in addition three regiments of field artillery. Thus it differs decidedly from Secretary

Thus it differs decidedly from Secretary Lamont's plan, which leaves the cavalry regiments as they are and adds sixty batteries and companies to the artiflery and infantry, the latter getting the greater part of the increase. Both plans require the three-battalion infantry organizations but Mr. Lamont secures it by adding to the number of infantry companies, while the one presented by Mr. Sherman effects it by reducing the number of infantry regi-

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

To Revise and Codify the Regulation Plans for the Battleships,
A board, consisting of Capt, Samuel
Lemly, United States Navy, Judge advocate-general; Lieut-Commander Rich-ardson Clover, United States Navy, and Mr. Benjamin Micon, chief clerk, Navy and Mr. Benjamin Micon, chief clerk, Navy De-partment, has been at work at the Navy Department gevising and codifying the navy regulations and preparing for pub-lication a new issue of the same.

lication a new issue of the same.

It is the purpose of the board to collect the amendments and modifications of the regulations of 1853 and arrange them systematically in connection with those provisions of the regulations to which they relate, respectively, making only such changes in the existing regulations as may be necessary to make them complete an render the whole harmonious and unam

biguous.

The board will report upon the propriety of arranging the regulations in two vol-umes—one relating to the military and the other to the civil administration of

the navy, or otherwise. URGING THE RED CROSS.

Christian Herald Offersa \$25,000 Con-tribution for Relief Work in Turkey. New York, Dec. 12—A cable dispatch re-ceived by the Christian Herald from a cor-respondent at Tanis, Fersia, says: "News received from Van states that 50,000 refugees are crowding the city from 200 villages, which have been de stroyed in the province of Van. The Fort's are greatly hampering the relief work conducted by Dr. Grac-Kimball and her missionary associates.

Kimball and her missionary associates. Mission work is necessarily suspended for the present. The schools are closed, "Information comes from Bittis that the missionaries' lives there are in danger and that they are awaiting a chance to escape to a place of safety."

Great pressure is being used to urge the Red Cross Society to undertake the work of relief in Armenja. The Christian Herald has telegraphed to Chara Barton, president of the American Red Cross at Washington, offering to contribute \$25,000 for relief if the Red Cross assumed the responsibility of the work in that country.

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ORPHAN ASYLUM BURNED.

Every Child Marched Out in Safety and No One Was Hurt.

Milwaukee, Dec. 12.—The St. Amelianus
Orphan Asylom, situated in the suburb of
St. Francis, was destroyed by fire last night.
In the asylom there were 102 boys, ranging
in age from three to fifteen years. They
all marched out in good order and no one
was burt.

The loss will amount to \$50,000 and is fully insured. As soon as poss ble the building will be re-erected. Crocker's reduction sale of surplus Shoe

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